FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

THE TORY MASSACRE.

PYLE'S DEFEAT, 1781.

The Fayetteville Observer of the 12th ult., fills one of its broad columns with an account of "The Tory Massacre," by Richard Everett, which seems to call for some notice at our hands.

The writer opens with the remark that two months ago he made a tour of the Southern States, "and tarried a while at the little village of Hillsborough," "a short distance" from which "in his memorable retreat across North Carolina in February, 1781, the ragged but gallant army of General Greene forded the river Haw." Not far from Hillsborough we were shown the scene of a terrible massacre of tories by the troopers of Lee's Legion." Hillsborough, our readers need scarcely be informed, is on the river Eno, in the County of Orange, not nearer than eighteen miles to the ford of Haw river, crossed by Pickens and Lee in pursuit of Tarlton. General Greene, in his rapid retreat, did not cross the river at all. The scene of Pyle's discomfiture is in the vicinity of Graham, in the County of Alamance, distant some twenty-five miles from Hillsborough.

The writer is not more precise and accurate in the statement of the number and character of the American forces who participated in the combat than in his designation of the battlefield. "As a preliminary step to the movement of the whole army, Greene sent Col. Henry Lee with his legion of cavalry, and two companies of Maryland militia to harass the British force, and disperse the bands of tories which were organizing throughout the Carolinas."

"Col. Lee had formed a squadron of cavalry, uniformed and armed precisely after the fashion of Tarlton's celebrated corps, and no man in the American service was more dreaded by the foe than Legion Harry."

Mr. Everett having thus stated the number and character of our forces, proceeds with an interesting but not very accurate account of the circumstances under which the tories were entrapped and vanquished. There is no intimation, however, that Pickens, at the head of thirty or forty gallant men from Georgia and South Carolina, and more than six hundred militia from Mecklenburg and Rowan were present and were as conspicuous in the fray as the Virginia troops.

Accidental circumstances to which we feel at liberty to refer, in connection with this narrative, have rendered us peculiarly sensitive to the injustice done by this writer. Lee was a brave man, a polished gentleman, a skilful soldier, and an elegant writer. The union of his and Pickens' legion presented an array of leaders and men, probably no where equalled by the same number in any revolutionary battlefield; and the foe whom they pursued when the fortune of war placed Pyle within their power, and lost them Tarlton, was worthy of their steel. We think we are fully sustained, however, by the evidence before us, in the opinion that man for man, Pickens and his legion were more than equal to the troopers led by either Lee or Tarlton.

In the autumn of 1832 we spent a few days at the house of David Mebane, nine miles West of Hillsborough. He died an octogenarian, a few years thereafter, on the plantation where he was born. He pointed out the road around the farm which was taken by Pickens and Lee in pursuit of Tarlton, a short time before they encountered Pyle, described minutely the appearance of the troops as they pressed on in their hurried march, and especially of Col. Polk who particularly attracted his attention. A few weeks after this interview, we spent a day with General Graham, and about the same time, held repeated conversations with Col. Polk in relation to revolutionary events, and especially with reference to Pyle's defeat.

Col. Polk entered the revolutionary army in 1777. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was with Gen. Nash when the thigh of the latter was crushed by a cannon ball. He had two molar teeth extracted by a musket ball, and amid the wounded and dying, was the immediate witness of the agonies endured by Nash during the terrible night which succeeded the battle. He was the aid of Gen. Davidson, and at his side when he fell beneath the rifle of the tory Hager at Cowan's Ford. At Eutaw, on the 8th of September, 1781, while in rapid pursuit of a tory officer, the latter suddenly wheeled and planted a rifle ball in his left shoulder, which disabled him for life. The arm was almost severed from the body, and yet so little did it affect the appearance of the erect and stalwart soldier, that it was never, until domiciled with him, during a visit to the University in 1832, when we found him unable to put on his coat without assistance, that any suspicion was entertained of the extent and severity of the wound. He was confined for several months after the battle, and when he rose from his bed, his hair, which he wore long in a cue according to the fashion of the times, formed a mat, in which, to use his own language, "every hair stood for itself." It became necessary to remove it, and the young woman who personated the barber on the occasion, clipped it off with her scissors in a solid fleece. Lee and Eggleston who were with him at Pyle's defeat, fought with him at Eutaw; but no one of the trying scenes he had witnessed, seemed to affect him so deeply as the terrible carnage of the deluded and unresisting tories under Pyle.*

Graham and Polk never fought alone, and their followers were Mecklenburg men. Their own blood flowed in copious streams, and in every battle-field their swords drank blood.

It is a little remarkable that while this narrative of Mr. Everett's seems destined to a wide circulation in North Carolina, the graphic and authentic account by General Graham which appeared in this Magazine in May, 1856, found its way into the North Carolina Argus and one of the Salisbury papers, and we believe, no others.

The following letters from Judge Murphey to Gen. Graham, which appeared in this Magazine in December 1854, and the letter from Gen. Graham to Judge Murphey in the No. of the preceding month, were never copied by any of our newspaper editors; and as that volume of our Magazine is nearly out of print, we have determined to reproduce them in our own pages, with the hope, peradventure, they may yet find favor elsewhere.

* Perceiving the surprise which the extent of his wound occasioned, he remarked that when the first Act of Congress was passed, allowing pensions to wounded and invalid soldiers, Judge Sitgreaves proposed to make out a certificate for him. The Colonel declined, with the intimation that there was no Judge in the State less an invalid than he.

At the time of his death, Colonel Polk was the last surviving field officer of the North Carolina line. Judge Sitgreaves was one of the aids of Caswell at the battle of Camden.

HAW RIVER, July 20, 1821.

DEAR GENERAL:—On yesterday I received your letter of the 14th inst. I must beg your pardon for not before acknowledging the receipt of the packet directed to me at Salisbury. A continued series of afflictions in my family, added to a great pressure of business, had withdrawn my mind until lately from the subject of your communication. They now engage my attention almost exclusively, and will continue to do so, for eight or ten days. I entreat you to continue your narrative, and give to it all the detail your memory will enable you to give; and notwithstanding you have filled 20 sheets, fill 20 more. I am in correspondence with several gentlemen on these subjects, as well as other parts of the history of North Carolina; but from none have I received communications so circumstantial, connected, and interesting, as from you. I wish you to progress through the revolutionary war, and I will submit to you *heads* for a further narrative, embracing the prominent points of our history since 1783.

Your letter to Col. Conner first suggested to me the plan of a work, which I will execute if I live. It is a work on the history, soil, climate, legislation, civil institutions, literature, &c, of this State. Soon after reading your letter, I turned my attention to the subject, in the few hours which I could snatch from business, and I was surprised to find what abundant materials, could with care and diligence, be collected; materials which, if well disposed, would furnish matter for one of the most interesting works that has been published in this country. We want such a work. We neither know ourselves, nor are we known to others. Such a work well executed, would add very much to our standing in the Union, and make our State respectable in our own eyes. Amidst the cares and anxieties which surround me, I cannot cherish a hope, that I could do more than merely guide the labours of some man who would take up the work after me, and prosecute it to perfection. I love North Carolina, and love her the more, because so much injustice has been done to her. We want pride. We want independence. We want magnanimity. Knowing nothing of ourselves, we have nothing in our history to which we can turn with feelings of conscious pride. We know nothing of our State, and care nothing about it.

It adds to one's mortification on this subject, that the printers of this State are so little minded, that one will not copy from another any article of public interest, which is *communicated*. If papers were sent for publication to New York, they would be published from the New York papers in all the papers of this State; yet, if sent to Raleigh, Hillsboro', Salisbury, &c., they will be found in only that paper to which they are sent. The editors at Fayetteville form an honorable exception. They search out and give place to *everything* they can find respecting North Carolina. A man can't write for every paper, and no one paper has a general circulation—much more would be written, if all the papers would give it publicity, because more information would be thereby distributed through the community. We want some *great stimulus* to put us *all* in motion, and induce us to waive little jealousies and combine in one general march to our great purpose.

The events of the years 1780 and 1781, will fill a large octavo volume, and I will exert myself to complete it during the ensuing winter. You have entered upon the subject with more zeal than any other man, and I beg a continuance of your labors. Extracts from the work, as first written, without corrections, will be published in the *Recorder*. I directed this paper to be sent to you, and I am sorry the account of the battle at Ramsours' has not reached you. I will get a paper and send it to you. Have you received the papers containing the remarks "on the history of North Carolina?" This was the first published, in January last. Have you received the account "of the first Revolutionary movements?" The printer made a mistake and said, "*in the United States*," instead of "in this State." This was in March.

I will publish another paper shortly. * * *

* It would give me great pleasure to see you, and I hope you will come to Salisbury. In the meantime prevail on your brother to lend his aid to the work, and draw up an account of the expeditions, in which he took a part, and from which you were absent. I hope providence will spare your life "till something can be done for the honor and glory of North Carolina."

Yours truly,

A. D. MURPHEY.

GEN. JOS. GRAHAM.

Request your brother to give a minute detail of Rutherford's campaign against the Cherokees, in 1776. The number of troops?—the rendezvous; the causes of the war with the Cherokees; the march of Rutherford; the preparations of the Cherokees; their chiefs' names, and characters; their place of abode; operations of the army; force of the Cherokees; route of the army over the mountains; Cherokee towns taken and burnt; anecdotes of the campaign; the treaty; the commissioners, both on the part of the Indians and the whites for making the treaty; miscellaneous particulars; return of the troops; their being disbanded; where and when; how paid, and how much, &c.; also, similar account of the campaign under Caswell in 1776; request him to go into every detail. A. D. M.

We have now the pleasure of presenting in the subjoined letter, to the late Judge Murphey, a correction of various misstatements which have found a place in history, in relation to events which occurred within our borders, during the memorable invasions of Cornwallis, in 1780–'81.

The fact that the troops which gained so much distinction, under the command of General Pickens, were from North Carolina, and mainly from Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, had until very recently, like the Mecklenburg Declaration, escaped the attention of our best informed writers. For the preservation of this and other interesting events in our revolutionary history, we are indebted entirely to the careful pen of General Graham. For a detailed account of the leading incidents which mark the history of his long, eventful, and useful life, our readers may turn to the 21 vol. of Wheeler's Historical Sketches, p. 282.

VESUVIUS FURNACE,
20th of December, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—Some time past I forwarded you certain sketches relative to occurrences in the Revolutionary War in the Western part of North Carolina. I have since perused Johnson's History, of the life of Gen. Greene, and strictures on it, by Lee, Jr., and would beg leave to correct some errors into which they have fallen.

1.* It is stated, not only by these Historians, but by most others, that after Lord Cornwallis arrived in Charlotte, he attempted marching to Salisbury. Tarlton's legion, and a battalion of infantry, after they had dislodged Col. Davies' command in the village, pursued six or seven miles to Sassafras fields, (where I was wounded,) and returned the same evening. After this, no part of the British army went two miles on the Salisbury road, until they retreated from Charlotte, upon hearing of the disaster at King's Mountain *

2. It is stated, by the historians generally, that about, and on, the first of February, 1781, the Catawba river was swollen, and that this was the reason why Lord Cornwallis did not pursue Gen. Morgan more closely. The statement is erroneous. During the three days immediately preceding the 1st of February, my command of cavalry or portions of it, crossed the river at different fords; and it was not flusher of water than is usual at that season of the year, until the rain, which fell on the evening of the first of February † This did occasion a rise in the Yadkin, which intercepted the British after Greene's army had passed, on the third of February.

3. Much is stated, and contradictory accounts are given, as to the part Gen. Pickens of S. C. acted, in the campaign. The facts are these: After the retreat from Cowan's Ford, on the 1st of February, Gen. Pickens with five or six South Carolina refugees, was in the rout of our troops, North Carolina Militia, on the same day, by Tarlton's Cavalry at Torrence's Tavern, six miles eastward of the river. Gen. Davidson, the commander of this force had fallen, and there were doubts and disputes among the field officers, as to who should succeed him. In this condition of affairs, while my cavalry were beyond the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin, hanging on the rear of the enemy, it was mutually agreed by the field officers to invest Gen. Pickens with the command of Davidson's troops,* amounting to six or seven hundred men. This was about the 11th of February, and the South Carolina refugees might then amount to twenty or thirty men. James Jackson of the Georgia line, a Lieutenant, was appointed Brigade Major. He has since been a member of Congress and Governor of that State. After this organization, the Brigade proceeded, crossing the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin, through Salem, to Guilford Court House. Here intelligence was received of the movements of the enemy to Hillsboro'—and we took that direction, more condensed and cautious than before. Hitherto, the march had been regulated by detachments for the convenience of procuring subsistence.

Arrived at a mill, on Back or Stony Creek, some twelve or fifteen miles from Hillsboro', in the evening of the 17th of Feb., shortly after we had encamped, the Brigadier Major gave orders that Capt. Graham should furnish twenty dragoons, and Capt. Simmons, of Rowan, a like number of riflemen. As soon as these officers reported their quotas in readiness, General Pickens himself came and gave these two officers orders, as follows, viz: "You will proceed down the road towards Hillsboro' with the greatest caution and circumspection. If you find any detachment of the enemy out, inferior to your own, attack them. If you discover a larger party beyond supporting distance from their main army, and you can keep yourselves concealed, give me notice, and I will come or send an additional force to assist you. But if you ascertain you are discovered by a larger party of the enemy return immediately. In any event, return early in the morning; for they will then hear of you from the inhabitants of the country. If I move from this place, you will find my trail up the west side of this creek and may join me by 10 o'clock to-morrow." There were four or five volunteers who went with the party besides those ordered; but none of them were present when the orders were given. Among others I recollect Major Micajah Lewis, (a continental officer who was killed a few days afterwards at Dickey's,) and his brother Joel. But though of superior rank, neither Major Lewis nor any other, assumed any command over the detachment, or the officers who had received the General's orders. The party set out between sunset and dark. After proceeding several miles on the Hillsboro' road, and when it was fully dark, met Robert Fosset, (usually called, as I understood, mad Bob,) and another person, whose name is not remembered. They were direct from Hillsboro', and gave us the first information of a picket at Hart's Mill, supposed to be about thirty in number. We determined to attack them at light in the morning. Gen. Pickens certainly knew nothing of this picket being at the mill when he detached us, although it is otherwise stated by Johnson. Fosset at first thought we were a party of the enemy. We compelled him to be our pilot. If he is yet living, I would beg leave to refer you to him for subsequent events. In the morning, when we approached the picket, their sentry fired; and a sergeant and file of men came immediately to his support. Simmons and his riflemen dismounting and tieing their horses, the sergeant and party fired in the direction of the noise, for they could not see us. Major Lewis, myself and six others crossed into the road leading towards Mebane's and charged down this road after the sergeant and party, who ran, until we came within sight of the picket. Major Lewis then suggested to me the advantage the riflemen might have, by passing to the right, under cover of the hill, until they should be masked by some out buildings, (I think a stable and smithshop.) We instantly returned and gave Capt. Simmons his instructions, and the cavalry moved off to the left, through an old field, above where buildings have since been erected, in order to attract the attention and fire of the enemy, until the riflemen should gain their destined position. The plan succeeded as we expected. Owing to the great distance, the cavalry sustained no damage from the enemy's fire; and as soon as the riflemen, at the distance of only fifty or sixty yards, in their concealed position, had discharged their pieces at the picket, the cavalry charged, and the whole, consisting of twenty-seven men, were instantly killed or taken.

Now, Johnson states, that this party was under the command of Col. Hugh M'Call, of South Carolina, and was of those who had been with him at the Cowpens. Some two or three volunteers were along besides the Lewises as above mentioned. If Col. M'Call was one of them, it is not remembered by me and others who were present, and of whom I have made inquiry, since the appearance of this statement. But if he was present, certain I am he had no part, either in planning or in the execution of the capture of the picket referred to. Nor did we consult respecting it with any other person, except Maj. Lewis,† (who was a real soldier.) His counsels were deferred to by us, knowing, as we did, his past service and experience. But Captain Simmons and myself gave the orders, and felt the whole responsibility. If M'Call was along, he was no more than a spectator. Several, yet living, can vouch for this. When the Brigade was organized west of the Yadkin, no officers from the South were recognized but General Pickens and Major Jackson. For we had over our proportion of field officers from North Carolina, and didn't need them. When our party and prisoners arrived in camp, the Brigade immediately moved nearly a North course ten or twelve miles, and halted to forage, about mid afternoon, at a farm with high fences, having left a strong guard in the rear. In half an hour, there was an alarm by a man from the guard, who reported "Tarlton was coming." It being too late to retreat, a disposition was made for battle by lining the fences with men, and making gaps at suitable places for cavalry to move as circumstances might require. By the time these arrangements were made a part of the rear guard and Col. Lee's legion hove in sight. Lee had come upon our trail a few miles back, and we were most agreeably disappointed in greeting him instead of Tarlton.

I am confident that this was the first interview between Lee and Pickens, during the campaign, and my impression always has been, that previously to this time neither General Greene nor Colonel Lee knew anything about where Pickens was, or what was his force:—nor did Gen. Pickens know that any part of Greene's command had re-crossed the Dan.

4. As I anticipated in the introduction to the sketches I furnished you, the historians of that War have greatly failed to do justice to the troops of North Carolina. For example, every thing that was done by General Sumter's force at Hanging Rock, Rocky Mount, &c., while he commanded North Carolinians in 1780, and by that of Pickens, while he commanded Davidson's Brigade in 1781 as above related, is placed to the credit of South Carolina from the circumstances of those two Generals commanding.* Judge Johnson even states that at the battle of Cowpens, Major Joe McDowell and his command from Burke county in this State were from S. Carolina.

5. Col. Lee having written his Memoirs upwards of thirty years after the transactions he relates, has omitted to mention many things, and of others he must have forgotten the circumstances: though upon the whole, he is more correct as far as I had a personal knowledge, than any other historian I have read. You may recollect that in his memoirs he passes unnoticed the skirmish at Clapp's Mill, although he had command of the party engaged. Col. Otho Williams calls it "the skirmish on the Alamance," and says we had but three killed. On the day after the action, Pickens and Lee detached me with a party to the battle ground, and I got the inhabitants to bury eight of our men, (all militia, and two of my own company.) I beg leave to refer you to what I have written before on this subject.

6. Johnson's History is the only one I have seen, which notices the fact that, on the second night after the affair at Clapp's Mill, on Alamance, a detachment of British cavalry fell in with a party of Tories on their march to join the British, and that mistaking each other for adversaries, a number of the Tories were killed or wounded, before the mistake was discovered. But he appears to know nothing of our party teazing the British in the afternoon: and at night charging and dispersing their patrol, and capturing its commander, and that these were the reasons why a large body of horse were dispatched up the Salisbury road, which met the Tories and occasioned the mishap he mentions. This you will find in the sketches.

7. Lee states that at Pyle's defeat,† the action was commenced by the firing of the Tories on the Militia, in his rear. Whereas, the fact was, that I riding in front of the Militia dragoons, near to Capt. Eggleston who brought up Lee's rear, at the distance of forty or fifty yards, pointed out to him, the strip of red cloth on the hats of Pyle's men, as the mark of Tories. Eggleston appeared to doubt this, until he came nearly opposite to the end of their line, when riding up to the man on their left, who appeared as an officer, he inquired, "Who do you belong to?" The answer was promptly given, "To King George," upon which Eggleston struck him on the head with his sword. Our dragoons well knew the red cloth on the hat to be the badge of Tories, but being under the immediate command of Lee, they had waited for orders. But seeing the example set by his officer, without waiting for further commands, they rushed upon them like a torrent. Lee's men, next to the rear, discovering this, reined in their horses to the right upon the Tory line, and in less than one minute the engagement was general. Colonel Lee being in front, and at the other end of the line, say forty poles from where the action commenced, might have believed the Tories first attacked us. If, however, he had inquired of Capt. Eggleston, he could have informed him otherwise.

As to other events, of which I have a personal knowledge, there are misrepresentations, but it is not convenient for me to point out all of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
J. GRAHAM.

The Hon. A. D. MURPHEY.

* Revolutionary Hist. N. C., 168.

† Revolutionary Hist. N. C., 182. See also, Lee's mem. and Lossing, for the error, here corrected.

*Rev. His. N. C., 188, 189.

† Major Lewis was of Surry County, and a near connexion of the late Governor Jesse Franklin, who was a captain in this campaign. His grave, though neglected, is still recognized on Dickey's plantation, in Alamance.

*Rev. His. N. C., 153.
Rev. His. N. C., 185 and 190.

SAMPSON FAIR.—The third annual Exhibition of the Sampson Agricultural Society will be held near Clinton on Thursday and Friday Dec. 3d and 4th. W. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin, delivers the address on Friday the 4th.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on the 17th inst., Mr. T. K. FAISON to Miss ANN FRIAR, daughter of W. Friar, all of Sampson.

In Greenville, on Wednesday morning last, by Rev. Mr. McDonald, WM. A. JENKINS, Esq., Attorney, General of this State, to Miss D. M., daughter of Mr. James S. Clark.

DIED,

On the 30th ult., at Privilege, in Randolph County, JOHN R. BROWN, in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Brown was a man of strict integrity, in the true sense of that term, paying to others their dues as well as contending for his own. He was a man of business habits, always attending to his own without meddling with the affairs of others; and, as the result of his probity and good judgment, he has left to his bereaved widow and four little children, not only a merited good name, but an abundance of this world's goods. COM.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

At West Hoboken, N. J., on Nov. 18, of consumption, WILLIAM RANNEY, artist.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1857.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO HISTORY.—We have read with so much interest that we have concluded to republish an article from the University Magazine, (for next month we suppose,—we find it in the Chapel Hill Gazette,) containing letters from the late Gen. Jos. Graham, of honorable revolutionary fame, and Judge Murphey, the latter part of whose life was devoted to the collection of materials for a history of his native State. He did not live to accomplish his purpose, but is understood to have collected valuable documents which might otherwise have been lost.

In relation to a remark of the University Magazine, we state that we never saw that work in 1854, and have an impression that we published the letters of Judge Murphey and Gen. Graham in the Observer several years ago.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Raleigh Standard is entitled to the thanks of the friends of this work for its handsome notice of the President's offer of the Town and County Coupon Bonds for sale. The Standard closes its article as follows:

"There can be no doubt about the soundness of these bonds. Such an investment will prove entirely safe. The debt is a small one for the town and county; and their means for paying the interest as it accrues, and the principal when due, are ample."

This is all very true and just, and we may add, that as to the Town bonds, the interest has been regularly paid for two years past, and the same provision is made by tax to pay it regularly hereafter.

No interest has yet fallen due on the County Bonds, but it will be paid when due.

ROBESON COUNTY ELECTION.—An election was held in Robeson on Thursday last to ratify or reject the proposed subscription of $100,000 to the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. We have not heard the figures, but learn reliably that the proposition was rejected by more than 400 majority.

The European News is more full of financial disaster than we had expected. But there is hope in the following remark from the London Times of the latest date:

"The funds have shown absolute buoyance today, and closed at a further considerable advance. In mercantile quarters also there has perhaps been rather less uneasiness, and the tendency to a partial recovery of confidence would have been stronger, but for the manifestation of banking distrusts at Glasgow, in consequence of the closing of the Western Bank of Scotland."

As to the reported suspension of the Bank of France, that was a mere stock jobbing story. The Bank had 200,000,000 of francs in specie, against 150,000,000 at this time last year.

The news does not appear to have any material effect in New York, except upon prices of produce, though one of the papers of that city dwells upon it as "probably the most disastrous intelligence from Europe ever received in the United States," as showing a "panic," a "whirlwind."

THE MORMON TROUBLES.—The Sacramento, California, Age anticipates trouble to the people of California from the present excited condition of things in Mormondom. It is informed that the Mormons of Carson Valley and San Bernardino have sold their cattle and property for nearly nothing, and, at the bidding of their chief, have repaired to Salt Lake, with the secret design of reorganizing, arming, equipping, returning, murdering, and plundering their Gentile enemies. They declare that for every Saint slain by the United States troops ten Gentile women shall make atonement; that they will first exterminate the troops from the east, then come west, and in predatory bands, allied with Indians, they will ravage the border, rob, plunder and murder until they shall have replenished the Lord's treasury, and revenged insults on his chosen people.

As to their ability to perform their threats, it is stated, at the order of their prophet they can muster 15,000 men armed with the most effective instruments of destruction. They have also, it is said, 20,000 Indian allies, partially instructed in the Mormon religion, enough to make them superstitious in regard to the God of a superior race, yet modifying none of their ferocity. They have also, says the Age, "many thousands of the finest horses, trained to camp service; they have a foundry where cannon and shells are cast; a powder mill and a factory, where revolving rifles and pistols are manufactured equal to those at Hartford. They have every munition of war, and necessary provision and means of transportation within themselves, and even the women and children are instructed in the use of arms. Add to this their geographical position. To reach Salt Lake from the east it is necessary to pass through a canon of twenty-five miles, under hills so steep and rocky that a dozen men could hurl down an avalanche of stones on an approaching caravan; and, even in the event of several thousand troops reaching the valley, the besieged, with their herds, would take to the mountains, and reinforced by their savage allies, would in turn besiege their besiegers, and cut off supplies until the invaders had starved out."

With such allies, and such military supplies, aided by religious fanaticism and assured of victory by the pretended revelations of their prophets, the Mormons are no contemptible foes. Years and years have been devoted, as yet unsuccessfully, to the extirpation or removal of the few remaining Florida Indians. It is not unlikely that the Mormon war will require greater expenditure of time, money and blood.

Charlotte is to be lighted with gas.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic, from Liverpool on the 11th November, arrived here yesterday evening, bringing 72 passengers, and $127,929 20 in specie.

The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool at 6 30 on the morning of the 9th inst.

Financial Affairs.—On Saturday, the 7th, the suspension of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., one of the largest firms connected with the American trade in Great Britain, was announced. Their liabilities are estimated at something like two millions sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London and Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, and Melbourne, Australia; but the Melbourne firm is not compromised. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of great magnitude and it is presumed the embarassment will be but temporary.

The funds were buoyant throughout the day and an advance of ½ per cent in Consols took place.

At Hamburg the rate of discount advanced to 9½ per cent.

On Monday, the 9th, the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 9 to 10 per cent.

The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 sterling, closed its doors on the 9th. The bank did an immense business in Glasgow and had about 100 branches scattered over Scotland. The suspension caused great dismay; but as the proprietary numbers many very wealthy men, no eventual loss is feared. The Bank had an active connection with America and with American houses in Glasgow.

The suspension was also announced of Messrs. Bennoch, Twentyman and Rigg, of London and Manchester, engaged in the silk trade. Liabilities estimated at from £200,000 to £300,000. Four or five firms expected to be involved with them. Messrs. Broadway & Barclay, East India and general merchants, London, also stopped payment on the ninth; with liabilities estimated at £180,000 to £200,000.

The funds up Monday, notwithstanding adverse influences, exhibited much steadiness, and although consols declined ¼ under the influence of the rise in the Bank rates, a reaction afterwards took place.

The American advices produced a good effect.

There was an absence of gold withdrawers from the Bank, and the exportation of silver to the East appeared to have received a complete check.

The acceptances of Hoge & Williamson, of Liverpool, correspondents of Wm. Hoge & Co., of New York, were not taken up; and Paris letters reported that the large American house of John Munro & Co. had stopped payment.

The very Latest.—Government has received telegraphic advices a fortnight later from India.

It is confirmed that Delhi was entirely occupied by the Europeans on the 21st of September. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1178 men,—being one-third of the storming force,—killed and wounded.

The old King of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot.

Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved, and a large part of the city taken.

Gen. Neill was killed.

A rumor prevailed in Liverpool on Wednesday, that the Bank of France had stopped payment, but it turned out to be merely a rise in the rate of discount.

In mercantile quarters there was rather less uneasiness, but the applications for discount were still very pressing.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11.—The City of Glasgow Bank, at Glasgow, stopped payment this morning.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Sales of cotton for the week amount to 45,000 bales—all to the trade. All qualities declined one-half. Closed dull with a declining tendency. Quotations nominal. Advices from Manchester unfavorable.

Breadstuffs dull. All kinds slightly declined. Consols for money 88⅞ a 89.

CRIME IN THE LARGE CITIES.—The awful condition of things in the Northern cities justifies the severe remark attributed to Mr. Jefferson, that "great cities are great sores upon the body politic." In New York it is really terrible, and not much less so in Baltimore and Washington.

The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday last says—

"We are this morning again obliged to surrender a large space to the details of the fearful crimes which are running over the city like some fearful pestilence. Three persons were slashed and hacked with knives at a low den in Water street yesterday morning; one died immediately and the other two are scarcely alive. A man in the Bowery was stabbed by ruffians while defending his own premises. The young man shot a few days since in Canal street, died yesterday. In the upper part of the city, three or four ruffians dragged a young girl in a lumber yard, imitated the murderous hounds who killed the poor old woman in Greenwich street; and left their victim for dead. A woman stabbed by a burglar, and a highway robbery, complete the "Bloody Record" for New York city for this day only. In the new stale murder in William street on Tuesday night, nothing new has been developed, except that a son of the victim is held to bail upon suspicion."

And the Express of Monday last presents the following black catalogue of crimes for the two preceding days:—

"*The Criminal Calendar since Saturday.*—Our list of crimes, committed in New York and neighborhood, continues to increase. Since Saturday morning, we have the following outrages:

1. A man's head cut open with a tumbler.
2. A man stabbed in the face—attempted murder.
3. Horrible murder at Port Jefferson, L. I.—a man kills his wife and son-in-law, wounds his step-daughter, and hangs himself.
4. Probable murder of an officer.
5. An officer beaten by thieves.
6. An assault with a pistol upon two officers.
7. A man stabbed in a saloon.
8. A man stabbed in a Sailor Boarding House.
9. Bold robbery of a jewelry store.
10. Suicide of Regan, the Howard Hotel murderer."

The Express may well say that "human life was never held at so cheap a rate as it is at this moment in the city of New York. We are getting to be as bad as Venice in the days of the Bravos."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1857.

☞ *From and after January 1, 1858, no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our subscription books without payment in advance, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The same rule will be adopted with such of our present subscribers as request it.*

SPECIAL TERM.—The attention of parties interested is called to the notice, by the Clerk, of the Special Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland county, to be held on the 1st Monday in February. It is to be hoped that parties will prepare themselves for trial, so as to relieve the Docket of its burden.

HARNETT SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that this Court,—Judge Bailey presiding,—adjourned on Wednesday night about 12 o'clock.

The Mandamus cases, growing out of the division of the county, the location of the county seat, and the contracts for the public buildings, occupied much of the time of the Court, and yet remain unsettled. Indeed, cannot be settled under two years to come, as we learn, owing to the fact that by a blunder of the last Legislature [when will the blunders of that body all come to light?] the Superior Court can be held but once a year instead of twice, as in all other counties, and as was doubtless intended in Harnett. The law reads,—

"That there shall be a superior court of law and court of equity opened and held for the county of Harnett, at Toomer, the county seat of said county, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September in each and every year. * * * The first term of said court shall be opened and held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next." [March 1857.]

The first term was held in May last. The second term was held last week, and the third will not come off till Nov. 1858. Doubtless it was intended to insert the words "March and" before the word "September" in the act.

THOUGHTFUL CHARITY.—It gives us pleasure to state, that on Thanksgiving Day (Thursday last,) a few of our citizens placed a quantity of fresh beef and bread in the hands of Mr. James Cain, Colporteur, for distribution among the poor of the town and vicinity, and that Mr. Cain visited and supplied 47 families with a Thanksgiving Dinner. We understand that the evidences of gratitude were an abundant reward for the outlay.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn from a reliable source, that there are three cases of Small Pox in the town of Wadesborough, all confined to one family. Much excitement prevails in that community. The disease was carried there by a workman, who had arrived from New York with his family. It is to be hoped the disease will not spread.

MOORE COUNTY CROPS.—The premiums awarded at the Moore County Fair amount to nearly $200. In the list, as published in the Argus, we notice a premium of $4 to E. Kelly for the largest yield of corn above natural production, 52½ bushels to the acre; and a premium of $3 to the same for 67½ bushels above natural production. $3 to R. W. Goldston for largest yield of wheat, 62½ bushels per acre. $2 to D. Smith for largest yield of oats, 46½ bushels to the acre. $2 to M. M. Fry for largest yield of rye, 10 bushels to the acre.

GEN. JACKSON'S PLAN OF A UNITED STATES BANK.—As we predicted a few weeks ago, this precious document has actually been discovered, (or a document which is said to be Gen. Jackson's Plan.) For the particulars, see an article from the National Intelligencer in another column. It is now brought forth by W. B. Lewis, who was probably the most prominent and trusted of all those known as "the Kitchen Cabinet,"—the "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." We have some faint recollection that this Mr. Lewis has cut loose from the democracy, probably because he is not so highly appreciated of late as he was by Gen. Jackson, and gets none of the spoils. How far this may affect the authority of his statement, we cannot tell. It would appear, however, from the fact that the democratic papers do not copy the document, that they mean to give it the go-by—perhaps finding additional inducements thereto in the fact that there really seems to be a good deal of practical common sense in the old General's scheme.

WHO IS RIGHT?—It is a general complaint, especially by the democrats, that the banks had expanded too much, leading to speculations by the people, and thus to the late panic, suspension, &c. (There is *some* truth in this, doubtless, but other causes had still more to do in bringing about the pressure.)

But while the banks are thus reproached, we find an editorial article of a column and a half in a late Newbern Express, calling on the banks to *increase* their discounts, for the purpose of relieving the people.

Both of these views cannot be right. Probably the true policy is that which it is understood the banks are pursuing, viz: neither to increase nor diminish, materially, their discount line—to lend about as much as is paid from week to week. If they expanded their discounts, they could not put themselves in a condition to resume specie payments. If they contracted, at such a time of scarcity, they would distress the community.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser says that the crop is short of an average one. The stalks have been loaded with bolls, but one half of them have not opened and never will.

A letter from Carroll county, Miss., says that the crops in that county are very fine, though the rot will cut off about 20 per cent. Planters not disposed to sell at current prices.

The Concordia (Lou.) Intelligencer says that the frost has checked the growth of cotton, but was not injurious to the ripened bolls, and has arrested the rot.

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—It will be seen by the late news from Europe, that the British government brought the panic to a very sudden close, not by the process which Locofocoism would have adopted in this country, of restricting the bank issues and prohibiting small notes, but by giving it power to issue to any extent on approved security, and to issue small notes. Thoughtful men should "make a note" of this.

The news is very important, and justifies a hope that the most of the financial troubles are at an end in both countries.

The Bank of England did not suspend specie payments, as the wording of the telegraphic despatches led some to suppose. The "suspension" was of restrictions on its charter, by the government.

THE TIDE TURNED.—The Arabia left New York on Wednesday last for Liverpool with upwards of a million and a half of dollars in specie.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Late advices from England state that the next attempt to lay the submarine cable will be made in June or July next, that 3000 miles of cable will be provided, instead of 2600 miles, and that the laying will begin in the middle of the Atlantic, one steamer proceeding to England and another to America.

A VIRGINIA ABSTRACTION.—Gov. Wise has refused to follow the example of his predecessor, who appointed a day of Thanksgiving in that State. Whereupon the Petersburg Express well says, "We cannot but regret that it is judged unconstitutional in Virginia to offer our united thanks, as a people, to that Almighty Power which has blessed us so abundantly."

COTTON AND WOOLEN FACTORIES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer gives a list of upwards of 20 factories in that city and vicinity which are stopped, and 7630 operatives thrown out of work. There is no present prospect, it says, of a general resumption of work.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—Gov. Allston of South Carolina, himself a very large planter, thus speaks in his Message of the policy which the planter should pursue in the present condition of things:

"Let him send forward to market his crop, as it is prepared. Every sale that is made, every debt that is paid, every hundred dollars which circulates from hand to hand, will help to restore the general credit, and to re-establish a healthy currency, so necessary to prosperous and stable markets. Planters, as well as others, must submit to a reduction of prices. They are entitled, also, to claim the benefit of a reduced scale in purchasing supplies. Although the market for produce must rule lower, it will soon become healthy and compensating, if the crops be not withheld."

Another paragraph of his Message deserves to be copied, as follows:—

"The moment of excitement, apprehension and financial pressure, is not a time to legislate respecting the banks. The existing laws, if sound, will be vindicated in practice; if otherwise, it will be wise to repeal or modify them when the public mind is calm, and commercial confidence shall have been restored. In enacting statute law, the statesman, to whose wisdom and integrity the public welfare is entrusted, will not, for the sake of doing something when in position, yield either to the crude suggestions of his own observation, or to the out side influence of opinions, created by undue excitement on the one hand, or by interested individuals or corporations on the other."

Hon. Clement C. Clay has been re-elected a U. S. Senator from Alabama, for 6 years from March 4th 1859.

PARTY TIES.—In a speech of Hon. Erastus Brooks at an anti-Wood meeting, in New York on Tuesday night last, the following sentiment is attributed to Mayor Wood (when first a candidate for that office in 1854,) the democratic candidate for re-election:

"I know my party well. Were I to go home and cut the throat of one of my family to-night, I should none the less be elected Mayor of New York next Tuesday by five thousand majority."

We should be disposed to pronounce such a declaration an infamous libel upon any party that has ever existed in this country. But Wood seems to have known his men. The party did not resent the imputation. He was elected.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales in New York of about $50,000 N. C. Bonds, at 86½, 86¾, 87.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The U. S. government has bought from the city of New York the lower end of the Park, at the point between Broadway and Chatham street, for $250,000, and intend to commence forthwith a suitable building for a Post Office. It is an admirable location for the purpose, and is sold much below its value, for the sake of having the office there.

Judge Longstreet has been elected President of the South Carolina College.

The New York Canals were closed by ice last week, locking up an immense amount of produce which had been shipped on it, without apprehension of so early a freeze. The thermometer at Albany was down to 11° above zero; at Montreal, Canada, at 4°.

DEFALCATION.—The Sheriff of Richmond city, Va., Mr. P. P. Winston, is a defaulter to the amount of about $25,000, caused by speculating with the State's funds. His securities, 14 in number, are good for the deficiency.

THE PANIC IN IRELAND.—The bulling system in Ireland is a good thing for banks when they are run upon. At Derry, during the panic, says the Northern Whig of that town, a portly farmer, hurrying on a car, from the railway station at which he had just arrived, drove up to one of our banks. He leaped from the car, rushed up the steps, dashed to the counter, and demanded the whole of his deposits—£300 or £400. The clerk smiled, overhauled the books, deducted charges and handed the money, in the bank's own notes, to the excited agriculturist. The farmer pocketed the notes, breathed a deep sigh of comfort, and exclaimed, joyously, "Now break as soon as you like; I've got my money."

The same paper commenting upon the senselessness of the panic with regard to its local bank, says that it will not break until the Bank of England breaks. We should think not; nor even then with such customers; and the Whig gives this one as a fair specimen.

FINANCIAL CRUDITIES.—There are few subjects more difficult to be understood than that of Banking, and yet there are few which mere inexperienced politicians pronounce upon with so much assumption of knowledge and authority. If we say this it is not because we profess to be familiar with all its details, or capable of explaining all its operations, but simply that an experience of twenty-five or thirty years in Bank operations has given us opportunities of knowing something on the subject, and has shown, that, maugre the imperfections incident to all human institutions, banks are not the soulless monsters which they are sometimes represented to be, and that they *are* indispensable to the public convenience and to the transaction of the world's business. Being thus *a necessity*, what folly, nay worse, what criminal wrong is it, to allow designing and ignorant demagogues to inflame the public mind with false statements and equally false views of their operations and tendency. We consider it a duty, as public journalists, to do what we can to keep public opinion right on the subject, even though in doing so we have to come to the defence of institutions created by the democracy, and for whose defects that party is solely responsible.

One of the most extraordinarily high sounding, pretentious, and erroneous documents which we ever saw on the subject, is the Report of the Comptroller General of South Carolina to the Legislature of that State which met in Columbia on Monday last. As an instance of its want of accuracy on a most important point, it abuses the banks of that State for making "enormous profits," amounting to "20, 30, and in some instances, it is believed, even 40 per cent." This, says he, "is the range of interest which the bank capital of this State (S. C.) has yielded for the last fiscal year." Now who will believe such a preposterous story as this? No one; for the very statements appended to his Report effectually disprove it. He has published the official statements of twenty banks for each month from October 1856 to September 1857, inclusive, showing the actual profits of each bank for each of the twelve months. And a somewhat careful examination shows that the average profits, including both divided and reserved profits, amount to about 18 per cent. on the aggregate capital stock.

But two pages previous to making this extravagant statement that the bank profits, "it is believed," amounted to "even 40 per cent.," the Comptroller General actually asserted that one of the banks (that at Hamburg,) had made the "enormous profit" of 61¾ per cent. per annum on its capital!! How did the man blunder on this most absurd statement? Why he adds to its dividend of $30,000 the sum of $124,360 96 of "reserved profits," making $154,360 96, which he says the bank made in profit during six months, and supposing that it made as much for the other six months, he imagines that the bank actually made $308,721 92 in one year on a capital of $500,000! This is almost incredible blundering, and yet there it is, in black and white, in the official Report of the Comptroller General of South Carolina! His mistake of course arises from the notion that has some how crept into his head, that these "reserved profits" were all made within the six months, though his own Reports, to which his own name is signed, show that only $8,760 48 of those "reserved profits" were profits of those six months.

Furious with the idea of this imaginary profit of 61¾ per cent. per annum, the Comptroller General says that "they (the banks) should be compelled to declare every dollar of their profits in quarterly or semi-annual dividends, and the words 'reserved profits,' by which they conceal from many of their dupes the enormous profits they are making, stricken from their statements." Now here is a modern Solon! People gifted with some share of common sense have supposed that it is a most wise and judicious and safe policy of the banks to set apart, every six months, some small portion of a bank's profits, that they might accumulate so as to form a respectable sum of "reserved profits," to meet any losses by bad debts or otherwise, to which such institutions are peculiarly liable. It is a mode of strengthening a bank, of making its issues more safe, by creating a fund for their redemption in addition to the capital stock paid in. The stockholders are willing to forego the receipt of a part of their profits for the sake of additional strength and safety to the bank and security to the public. It is the first time that mortal man ever discovered that this was a wrong done to the public. The Comptroller would oblige them, whether they would or no, to take out quarterly every cent of profit.

But this is not the only quirk which has got into the Comptroller General's head. He says, "The words 'Domestic Exchange' should be stricken from the form of their monthly reports, and those of 'shaved paper' substituted therefor." And hereupon he launches into a furious tirade against the purchase of domestic exchange, (which in South Carolina means exchange on cities in other States, North and South.) Now we would like to know of this most astute financier, how the planters of South Carolina would manage to sell their cotton and rice if the banks were forbidden to purchase the bills of exchange which the Charleston merchant draws on the shipment of his produce? And how the merchants and others would manage to buy goods and pay debts in other States, if the banks were prohibited from supplying exchange? Undoubtedly, every facility should be given to the sale of bills drawn upon shipments of produce, for such facilities help the planter to sell, and add to the prices he gets for his produce. It may be that the banks make too much profit on that kind of business, but the business itself is the most legitimate kind of business that a bank can do.

The Comptroller General says that no well informed man or banker will claim that "domestic exchange" is equal to specie, or if so, that it can at once be made available. All experience proves that the Comptroller is mistaken here. It is well known that as long as the banks in this State (and we have no doubt in South Carolina also) had plenty of exchange at maturity in the Northern cities, so that they could check at sight, the brokers and others who made demands upon them were glad to take the exchange in preference to specie. The exchange is worth more than specie, because debts abroad can be paid without risk by the simple enclosure of a check in a letter, saving the risk and expense of lugging the specie to and fro over the country. And for that reason people are always willing and glad to pay a premium for the check when the specie is merely at par.

There are many other points in this remarkable paper that we had marked for comment, but this article is already long enough. If we might believe the Comptroller, the banks of South Carolina are "mere shaving shops," as he calls them; that they "deserve a forfeiture of their charters;" that they "are at any day at the mercy of their depositors;" and other such disparaging remarks. But we believe better things of the South Carolina banks. We have no doubt that they are solvent, and honestly managed, though 13 per cent a year is too much profit to make on their capital, (and decidedly more than the banks of this State have made.) The Governor of the State, himself a thorough democrat, like the Comptroller, and a man of sense as his Message shows, says that they are "well administered," and "are solvent."

We gather from the Comptroller's Report that he is about to retire from office, which he has filled for several years. His name is J. D. Ashmore.

VERY GOOD.—The N. O. Christian Advocate treats an illiterate writer for that paper with but little ceremony. Witness the following:—

["After three pages of manuscript.]

P. S. To the Editor

Please excues me for not correcting mistakes and writing the rules of punctiation as I write in a hurry. F. W. S.

Note.—We make haste to throw it under the table, being also in a hurry. EDITOR."

Right Worthy Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.—Officers elect for the ensuing year:

M. W. G. M.—John A. Weirman, of Salisbury.
R. W. D. G. M.—Pomeroy Clark, of Wilson.
R. W. G. Warden—John Sloan, of Greensboro.
R. W. G. S.—A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington.
R. W. G. T.—R. J. Jones, of Wilmington.
R. W. G. Chaplain.—A. E. Bennett, of Wadesboro.
R. W. G. Rep.—R. A. Caldwell, of Wadesboro.

Grand Encampment.

M. W. G. P.—Martin Stevenson, of Washington.
M. E. H. P.—J. G. Cook, of Fayetteville.
R. W. G. S. W.—Alex'r. Starrett, of Greensboro.
R. W. G. S. & T.—R. J. Jones, of Wilmington.
R. W. G. J. W.—P. C. Williams, of Eliz'h City.
G. Rep.—John Sloan, of Greensboro.

Adjourned to meet on the 4th Monday in November, 1858, at Newbern, N. C.—*Wil. Herald.*

Incendiary Burning.—On Tuesday night last about 2 o'clock, Mr. John Wharton's barn, one and a half miles from this place, was burned down. Three work horses and a colt were burned to death, and a quantity of winter provender, amounting in value to some two hundred dollars, destroyed. It was the work of an incendiary.

But a few weeks since the barn of Mr. Wharton's brother-in-law, Mr. C. J. Rankin, was destroyed in the same manner. Messrs. Wharton and Rankin are highly respectable citizens, inoffensive and correct in all their social relations, and have the sympathy of every good man of the community in their calamities.—*Greens. Patriot.*

Fatal Accident on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.—On Wednesday morning last, a shoemaker named Murray, living in Granville county, was run over and instantly killed by the express train which arrived here that morning The accident occurred about 4 miles north of Kittrell's depot. Murray's head was frightfully crushed and his right hand cut off.—*Ral. Standard.*

Accident and Death.—A fatal accident, resulting in the death of Mr. W. H. Robinson, of Philadelphia, occurred last night at the Carolina Hotel. Mr. Robinson had taken lodgings in the fourth story of the house, and in the night, raised the window and leaped to the pavement below, a distance of upwards of fifty feet, killing himself instantaneously. Mental derangement, it is supposed, caused the commitment of the rash act.
Wilmington Herald.

Ex-President Pierce.—The Baltimore Republican of last evening says:

"Ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce arrived in the city last evening, and took lodgings at Barnum's, where they will remain for a short time, and thence will proceed to Norfolk in the expectation of sailing in the Powhatan within a few days. Mrs. Pierce has been gradually improving in health since her severe sickness of last winter, and it is greatly to be hoped that an ocean voyage, with a few months' sojourn at Madeira, may restore her completely.

Hogs.—The Asheville *News* says: "Several hundred Kentucky hogs have passed through this place, en route to market. One or two hundred were sold here at 7 cents, twelve months credit. The ruling price must fall considerably under that figure. Many country hogs have been bought at six, and we have no doubt many more will be sold even lower."

MARRIED,

At the residence of Eli Yarbrough, on the 19th inst., by John Sheppard, Esq., Mr. RICHARD BOBBITT to Miss ADALINE HUNTER, daughter of the late Thos. Hunter,—all of Moore Co.

Carolinian and Giraffe please copy.

In Charlotte, on Tuesday evening the 24th of Nov., by the Rev. Alex. Sinclair, WM. J. YATES, Esq., (Editor of the Western Democrat) to Miss SALLIE A., daughter of the late Alex. Springs, Esq.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, 25th inst., at St. James' Church, by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN E. LIPPITT, to Miss ATHALIA, daughter of R. F. Brown, Esq.

On the 16th instant, in St Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C., by the Rev. Francis Hilliard, Dr. EDWARD WARREN to Miss BETTIE C., daughter of the Rev. Sam'l I. Johnston.

The notice of a marriage from Chatham county is not published for want of a responsible name.

DIED,

In this town on Sunday last, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. CYNTHIA BRADY, relict of Nathaniel Brady.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Nov 29, Str Flora McDonald with goods for Mrs M Banks, R Jones, R Mitchell, H L Myrover & Co, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, S T Hawley & Son, J M Vann, Mrs M Dickson, Smitherman & Spencer, H R Lehman, Worth & Utley, Hon W Winslow, D Murphy, Murchison, Reid & Co, E L Winslow, G W Williams & Co, J M Worth & Son, Cedar Falls Co, J Worth & Son, A A McKethan, J Martine, R E Heide.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

From Washington.—As far as it can be ascertained, the Cabinet are united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. Whatever preference there may have been for submitting the entire Constitution to the people, all now agree that the mode proposed for the inhabitants to settle the question of slavery is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Kansas Nebraska act. Dispatches in the New York Herald say, that while the President endorses the action of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, Gov. Walker denounces it in unmeasured terms, and stands pledged to defeat it. He (Walker) says that any efforts on the part of Congress to force that Constitution upon the people, without their voice being heard, would surely lead to rebellion and bloody civil war. He also says that the opposition to it in the territory is almost universal. Walker had another interview with the President to-day. The Cabinet are engaged with the same subject.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 27.

Balloting for U. S. Senator.—The legislature, to-day, had a first ballot for U. S. senator, in place of Judge Butler, with the following result: Hammond, 61; Pickens, 39; James Clement, 23; John S. Preston, 18. No choice. Adjourned.

High Prices for Negroes.—At the sale of slaves belonging to the estate of John E. Michie, on Monday last, in Albemarle county, Va, 41 negroes and children, some infants at the breast, sold at an average of $700. This does not look much like hard times with the citizens of Albemarle county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 30.

BACON—	19 a	LARD,—	20 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	10½ a 10¾	Cuba	40 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 00	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	2 00 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	1 90 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Peas,	80 a 0 00	Spirits,	35 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Under the late news we reduce our quotations.

Molasses—We have heard of sales at less prices than quotations; but the price is not permanently fixed; we therefore decline altering.

Corrected by JAMES G COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has declined 10 cents: virgin and yellow 2 55, hard 1 55. Spirits 40. No transactions in Rosin or Tar.

At New York, Southern flour 5 25 to $7. Southern wheat 1 30 to 1 50. Corn 84 to 85. Cotton has improved ¼, and is held for higher rates; middling uplands 11¼ to 11¼. Spirits Turpentine dull at 43½ to 44. Fine Rosin 2 75 to $3; common 1 85.

At Cheraw, sales for the week ending on Tuesday last, 362 bales, at 12 to 12½. The Atlantic's news on Tuesday put it down to 10½, at which a few bales were sold. Flour 5 25 to $6.

At Charleston, cotton 11 to 12.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 24.—Schr Helene fm N York, W H Howard fm Sloop Point 25.—Brig Beaver from Martinique; Schr Ben fm N York, Medora from Baltimore. 27.—Schr Adele fm N York, P A Sanders fm Philadelphia, Dolphin fm Newbern.

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE.

WE will commence this MONDAY, the 30th of November, to sell our entire

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c.,

AT COST

FOR CASH.

C. J. & R. H. JONES.

Nov. 28, 1857. 64-

BACON.

5000 LBS. BACON SIDES, for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 30. 64-1m

Fresh Layer Raisins; Mackerel, No. 1 and 2, Half Bbls. For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov. 30. 64-

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned by Note or Account will confer a SPECIAL favor by paying the same by the 1st of January 1858.

S. M. THOMAS & BRO.

P. S.—We would further state to the Cotton Planters that we have a large lot of GUNNY BAGGING which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. S. M. T. & BRO.

Nov. 28. 64*2t

CRANBERRIES! CRANBERRIES!

FOR sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 28. 64-2t

SODA CRACKERS.

20 BOXES just rec'd and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 28. 64-2t

FOR SALE.

AN 18 BBL. TURPENTINE STILL, with all the Fixtures complete. It is a superior article, the fastenings to the Worm are Copper and all the fixtures are on the best order, will be sold with the privilege of running at Mary's Garden for one year, where it now is, or can be delivered in Fayetteville or Wilmington after Jan'y 1st 1858.

Apply to THOS. R. UNDERWOOD, Mary's Garden.

Nov. 30, 1857. 64-2t

THE WARSAW HOUSE

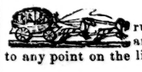
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.



I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of fine large CARRIAGE HORSES, cheap! as the owner has no further use for them Apply to Dr. FOULKES.

Nov. 24. 63-

CHANGE OF FIRMS.

THE business heretofore existing under the names of Geo. Brandt and L. Brandt, separately, has been united, and they have this day formed a Copartnership and will in future conduct the establishment under the firm of G. & L. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1857.

TIMELY NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me by note or account are earnestly requested to call and settle before the 1st of January 1858, as after that time all my claims will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, and no mistake, as my books must be closed by the 1st of January next, in consequence of the change of my business. GEO. BRANDT.

Dec. 1, 1857. 64-

JOHN HALL,

Commission Merchant,

43½ NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.,

WILL sell Cotton, Naval Stores, and Breadstuffs, for a Commission of one per cent. Cotton and Spirits Turpentine forwarded to Northern Ports for five cents per bale and cask; other Naval Stores 2½ cts. per barrel.

REFERENCE.—E. P. Hall, Prest. Br. Bank of the State of N. C.

Nov. 24. 64-3mpd

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Harnett Court of Equity, made upon the petition of Jonathan Worth, D. G. Worth, and the heirs of John McNeill, dec'd, I shall sell at auction, at the residence of D. G. Worth, on the 28th day of December next, the lands belonging to the petitioners, on the waters of Barbecue, Gum Swamp, Cypress and Juniper Creeks, containing about

6400 Acres.

About half the land has been boxed and worked for a short time for turpentine. Upwards of 3,000 acres has had no boxes cut, and the Western Rail Road, now being built, runs through the unboxed portion. No Timber has been cut off any portion of it.

It has on it a good Dwelling, Store House, a small Farm, Meadow, Negro Houses, Cooper Shops, two Turpentine Stills, and other buildings necessary for turpentine making.

D. G. Worth, residing on the premises, will show the property to any one wishing to examine it, before the sale.

A credit of 12 months will be given, with interest from sale, the purchaser giving bond with good personal security; and the title will be reserved until the purchase money is paid.

C. H. COFIELD, Clerk and Master.

Nov. 26. 64*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

IT is ordered by his Honor, JOHN L. BAILEY, Judge presiding, that a

SPECIAL TERM

of this Court be held on the FIRST MONDAY of FEBRUARY next, and continue two weeks.

Jurors, suitors and witnesses in Civil Suits, and parties in Equity, are hereby notified to attend.

From the Minutes, JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

Nov'r 27. 64tc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term 1857.

Benjamin Smith vs Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of William B. Ham, and Giles Ham and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Williams Ham and Zaconiah Ham, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1857.

64*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Nervousness, or Weakness of any Kind.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS." We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.

Daily Enterprise.

Nov. 28. 64-2tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., November 30, 1857:

W T Aikin.
Arch'd Baker, Jno D Beim, G W Blaylock 2, Elizabeth Brown, Isaac Brimage, N C Bethal, G M Barber.
Frances Corles, C M Crane, Cath Cameron, The Resident Clergyman of Cumb Co (by faith feeble.) Mrs Kate A Cromartie.
Elijah Fisher.
Rich'd Haworth, J M Harrington, J M L Harrington.
John Jones.
Chester Lovit, Mrs L Luden.
P Jenks Maban, James Mead, Neil McArthur, A C McGehee, James McKay, Sarah McNeill, F A McPherson, Jas D McPherson, J E McMaster, M McColman, Wm McDuffie, Nevin McLeod.
Redick Price, Jas Philpot 2.
Rev T H Read, Miss Sarah Ray.
Mrs Frances Smith, E N Stort.
Perry Taylor, W J Taylor.
Hugh Waddill, Henry T Whitehead.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Whiskey! Whiskey!!

150 BBLS. WHISKEY, just receiving and for sale cheap for cash.

E. F. MOORE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3t

WANTED!

EVERY DOLLAR DUE ME. All who fail to pay by the 25th Dec'r 1857, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection

I have a large Stock of *GOODS* on hand, which I will sell cheap for cash or produce—nothing on credit. PETER P. JOHNSON.

Nov'r 24. 63-2tpd

Pure Wines, Brandy, Gin and London Porter, (Qts. and Pts.,) for sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Nov. 4. 57itf

To Country Merchants and Physicians.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE invites the attention of *Country Merchants* and *Physicians* to his large and complete Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.,

Which he is prepared to sell at low prices.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist

Sept'r 21, 1857 43tf

TEAS.

OLD HYSON TEA,
Young " "
Imperial "
Oolong " (Black)

All of BEST quality, for sale by JAS. SMITH, Druggist.

Nov 4 57itf

Frangipanni,

AN ETERNAL PERFUME; also, Lubins', Harrison's and Bazin's Extracts for the H'dk'f; Preston & Merill's Extracts for Flavoring; Pomatums; Hair Oils; Hair Dyes; Colognes; Lip Salve; Puffs; Toilet Powders; Toilet Soaps; Wood's Hair Restorer, (quart bottles.) Tricopherous; Katharion; Pungents; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Flesh, Cloth, Hat, and Shaving Brushes, &c., for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

Nov. 4. 57-itf

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of Dec'r next.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent interest, payable 1st Jany and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't

Nov'r 16, 1857. 60-tDec4

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,
Wilmington, N. C., 7th Nov'r, 1857.

BY order of the Board of Directors, the undersigned will proceed to let to contract all that portion of the line of the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road remaining unlet, between the Cape Fear River at Walker's Ferry, in Brunswick County, and the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county,—comprising 34 sections, with an aggregate of 640,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment: And to that end they invite Proposals for the Graduation of the whole or any portion thereof, until the 9th of December next —proposals to state conditions of payment, what portion will be received in cash, what portion in bonds of the town of Wilmington, and what portion, if any, in the stock of the Company.

They also invite Proposals, until the same day, for the Timber required for the Trestle Work across the Brown Marsh Swamp, in Bladen county, and the Big Swamp, in Robeson county. There will be required at Brown Marsh, 23,000 lineal feet of Piles, 12 inches square, and in lengths not less than 25 feet; 3,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, 12 inches square and 10 feet long; and 6,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, 11 by 14 inches, and in lengths of 20, 30 or 40 feet.

At Big Swamp, there will be required 45,000 lineal feet of Piles, 6,000 lineal feet of Cap Sills, and 12,000 lineal feet of String Pieces, of the same dimensions as for Brown Marsh. The whole to be of good, sound heart Pine Timber, free from defects, and to be got from green trees.

Proposals for Timber to be for the whole or any portion thereof; and, as in the case of proposals for graduation, will state conditions of payment, and will also specify the side of the Swamp the timber will be delivered upon.

Profiles and Specifications will be found at the Office in Wilmington, where all persons desirous of bidding are referred to, further information.

Proposals will be addressed to the Chief Engineer at Wilmington, and will be endorsed on the back "Proposals."

H. W. GUION,
Pres't W., C. & R. R. Road.
JOHN C. McRAE, Chief Eng'r.

Nov. 10, 1857. 59-tD9

The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors of this Company, that for the ensuing year the following instalments be called for, viz:

Third instalment of TWENTY per cent to be due and payable on the 1st day of December 1857.

Fourth instalment of TEN per cent to be due and payable on the 1st day of February 1858.

Fifth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 1st day of May 1858.

Sixth instalment of TEN per cent. to be due and payable on the 2d day of August 1858.

This call is applicable only to those Counties East of the Pee Dee, and to those West of Charlotte.

H. W. GUION, Pres't

Oct'r 22, 1857 55-2m

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to remove South, I offer for sale 500 acres of LAND, on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Clinton, 12 miles from Fayetteville, (at the stage stand.) The Land is good Turpentine land, as good FARMING Land as any in this section.

For particulars address the subscriber at Blocker's Post Office N. C.

G. W. BULLARD.

Nov. 17, 1857. 6*-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindsey's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared: and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

FOR SALE AT COST FOR CASH.

400 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO;
Also 300 CASKS UNSLAKED LIME, in prime order, low for Cash.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 12, 1857. 59-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term 1857 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County as Administrator on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

Nov'r 11. 59-3w

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills three $4 do, one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.,
3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

FOR THE FALL & WINTER 1857!

JUST RECEIVED!

(Call soon, secure a good bargain and save money.)

ONE OF THE LARGEST, HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

Boots and Shoes,

LADIES' GAITERS, SATIN and COLORED;
LADIES' and GENTS' DANCING SHOES, of a new and beautiful pattern;
YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS;
INDIA-RUBBER SHOES, and every article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

M. FAULK.

Oct'r 8, 1857. 51-tf

☞ All who have lost their soles, come forward, and they will be renewed for Seventy-five cents and upwards.

M. F.

E. GLOVER

HAS received his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
AND MILITARY GOODS,

To which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public in general.

P. S. His personal attention will be paid to all Watches and Jewelry entrusted to him for repairs.

Sept. 15. 43-3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

I AM now receiving additions to my Stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,
Which makes my Stock good. Those who are about to make their purchases would do well to call.

W. PRIOR.

☞ Watch Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

Oct'r 1, 1857. 47-3m

J. T. H[illegible]STON,

(Successor to J. M. Beasley in the Watch and Jewelry Business,)

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville, and his friends at a distance, to this fact, and begs an acceptance of thanks for their patronage to the late firm, Beasley & Houston; he will conduct the business in his own name, determined to earn a liberal patronage by correct dealing with all who will favor him with their custom. He has now for sale a large stock of fine

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
of the latest styles out:
Silver Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., Fine Cutlery, Gold Pens, Surveyor's Compasses and Instruments, Walking Canes, Fine Violins, Flutes and Accordeons, Fine Double Guns, Colt's and other Pistols, Caps, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired; Accordeons correctly tuned; and Engraving handsomely executed by J. T. HOUSTON

Oct'r 20. 53tf

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 35 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers, either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

Sugar House Molasses in Hogsheads and Barrels;

20 BBLS. S. H. SYRUP;
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Loaf, Crushed and Refined Sugars;
10 Bales Gunny Cloth;
Dundee Bagging;
Rope and Twine;
10 Tons SWEDES Iron, assorted sizes;
10 " American hammered Iron;
100 Kegs Nails;
Shot; and Bar Lead;
Cheese; Sperm and Adamantine Candles;
Fresh Hyson and Imperial Teas; &c., &c.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Nov'r 5. 57-4w

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of

ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857 33-tf

$25 Reward

RANAWAY, my Boy JACK, a tolerably bright Mulatto, twenty-five years old, about six feet in height, when walking inclines a little forward, and has rather an evil or bad countenance. He is probably lurking about the McRae Settlement, near Rockfish. I will give the above reward for his confinement in jail in Fayetteville.

R. McDANIEL.

Nov'r 21. 62-tf

ALUM SALT.

500 BUSHELS Rock Alum Salt, for sale low by P. TAYLOR.

Nov. 10. 59 2m

ALMANACS.

THE Farmers and Planters, and Turner's North Carolina Almanacs for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct'r 24.

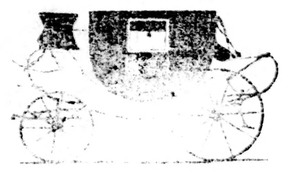
UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1858. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands, Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

November 2. 45-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by residence to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

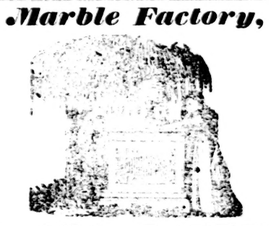
Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1858. 62tf

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64 yp

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

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7 58 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Nov. 6, 1856 54tf

LAND FOR SALE.

1100 ACRES OF LAND lying on upper Little River, in Harnett County, well timbered and well located for the Turpentine business. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. McL. McKAY.

Sept. 22, 1856. 41-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS, & CO.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,

(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

Shop in the house lately occupied by the late firm will be found R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 84-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 3 tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1857. 54-Y

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor.—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.

D. C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL M. McLAURIN

Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 5, 1857 48-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

FOR RENT.

THE OFFICE ON OLD STREET, lately occupied by Jas. Huske, Esq. Apply to J. E. Bryan at the Post Office, or to Mrs. J. W. Evans.

Nov. 23. 62*2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

F. B. Andrews vs Morgan C. Turrentine.

Original Attachment.—D. F. Flowers summoned as Garnishee.

THE answer of the Garnishee in this case having been filed, and conditional judgment having been rendered against the defendant, M. C. Turrentine, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant, Morgan C. Turrentine, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1858, then and there to replevy and plead or demur, or the said judgment will be made absolute.

Witness, F. F. Cumming, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1857. F. F. CUMMING, Clerk.

60*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Joel Henderson and Edw'd Hopkins, Ex'rs of Chas. G. Harris, vs Green Davis and Mathew Davis Executor of Mathew Davis, Sr., and Parsons Davis and Bryan Ragan.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Green Davis and Parsons Davis are non residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Davis and Parsons Davis be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and the 82d year of American Independence.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

56*6t]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, August Term 1857.

Samuel H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarborough Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Dawson A. McRae is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Dawson A. McRae be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, August Term 1857.

Green Williams vs. Eli H. Scarborough, Adm'r of Kenneth McRae, and Green Williams.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Green Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that the said Green Williams be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy on the last Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1857, and of American Independence the 82d year.

56*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1857.

John Broadaway, Adm'r of Nathan A. Morris vs. James W. Morris and others.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James W. Morris, Jackson J. Morris, Thomas J. Morris, and John P. Griffin and wife Ann, the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in January next; then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of October, 1857. P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1857.

Asa Little, Adm'r of Rachel Little, vs. William P. Little and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Little and James B. Lee and wife Hannah, the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of October 1857.

62-*6w] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

VALUABLE Town Property for Sale.

THE subscriber, contemplating a removal from Fayetteville, offers for sale a number of Lots in said town, among which are several fine Brick Stores on the North side of Person Street, Dwelling Houses and Lots, among others the Residence near the Court House; several desirably located Building Lots on Rowan, Orange and Franklin Streets, and one or two Lots in Campbellton.

D. G. MACRAE.

Nov. 16, 1857. 60-tf

The Trustees of the BENNETTSVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

DESIRE to procure the services of a gentleman as Principal of said Academy, who is a graduate of some respectable College, and capable of teaching the branches usually taught in our higher female institutions. It is essential that he should be a married man of good moral character, and have associated with him a lady (his wife or daughter would be preferred,) who is competent to teach Music and the ornamental branches usually taught in our female institutions. It is believed such Teacher would be well remunerated. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the subscriber at Bennettsville, Marlborough Dist., S. C. The election to take place Dec'r 8th, 1857.

J. G. DUDLEY, Sec'y Board Trustees.

Nov'r 14. 60-3w

LOOK AT THIS AND RELIEVE THE NEEDY!

I AM owing large amounts which must be paid now very soon, or suit and ruin will ensue. I do therefore, most earnestly appeal to all persons who are indebted to me to

COME FORWARD WITHOUT DELAY AND PAY THEIR RESPECTIVE DUES!

Will give the highest market prices for Cotton in discount; or, should debtors think that the prices for Cotton are likely to rule higher, at a later period in the season, if they will bring their Cotton forward I will ship it for them, and hold, should they wish, for 90 days, and when sold settle with them by the bale for sale. Come all and meet your debts, that I may be able to pay mine.

From this date until 1st of January, 1858 will sell all Dry Goods at a material deduction on former prices for cash.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, Nov'r 9, 1857. 60-3t

STANLY HOTEL

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE** respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

SPEED, HAIGH & SONS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1-57 56-* mpd

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times for cash and prompt paying customers. At No 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 49-tf

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE:
—ALSO—
Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Bagging.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those who will call soon.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS!

At Pekin, Montgomery Co., N. C.

BROOKSHIRE & COX are now receiving from New York an entirely

New Stock of Goods,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Ready-made Clothing; in fact, everything necessary to a good assortment and called for in the country trade. Our goods were selected with care in the Northern market and bought for cash, and we can afford to sell them as cheap as they can be obtained elsewhere.

We invite calls from our neighbors and the public generally, as we wish to show our Stock, and promise to give our customers good bargains.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE. ABEL COX.

Sept'r 21. 44-*3m

LOST!

A NOTE of One Hundred Dollars, payable to David Sikes or order, and signed by D. F. Gillespie and James F. Gillespie, and bears date April 13th, 1857. All persons are forbidden to trade for said Note, and the makers from paying the same except to myself.

DAVID SIKES.

Nov. 10. 60*tf

BARGAINS

To be had at Laurinburgh!

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by H. P. Andrews, I will proceed to sell at auction on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th of December next, at Laurinburgh, the large and well selected Stock of Goods recently purchased by said Andrews, consisting of HARDWARE, CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING of superior quality, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. In fact, all Goods usually kept in a Country Store; 1 excellent harness Horse, Buggy and Harness; 1 Sow and Pigs.

The supply of Goods is large and was well laid in. Goods can be bought at cost for cash until the days of sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

DUNCAN Mc